

Apparently only those cocoons are stung in which the larvae have not yet pupated; for in examination of quite a number of cocoons, wherever larvae or pupae of *Paraphelinus* were found, they were within a *Haplogonatopus* larva, or its dried up blackened remains. The length of period from oviposition to emergence of adults is from 20 to 30 days.

There are about the same number per host, whether it is *Haplogonatopus* larva or *Xiphidium* egg. 12 or 13 is a common number per host.

From parasitizing Locustid eggs which were hidden behind leaf-sheaths of sugar cane, to parasitizing Dryinid larvae within their cocoons on the cane leaves is quite a wide divergence of habit. Apparently in this case, whichever happens to be most convenient or accessible, or whichever the parasite first happens to find, is what she deposits her eggs in.

In discussion following this paper Dr. Perkins said that although Mr. Koebele had collected Dryinids very extensively throughout California, he had never bred a Proctotrupid from them, which made Mr. Swezey's discovery all the more remarkable.

He also related that in course of correspondence with Dr. Howard, the latter insisted that Giard's report of having bred *Aphelininae* from eggs of *Xiphidium* was an error. It was however, verified by Mr. Swezey when he bred an allied species (*Paraphelinus xiphidii*) from *Xiphidium* eggs in Hawaii; but now Mr. Swezey's discovery that this Chalcid is also parasitic on *Haplogonatopus* is still more remarkable.

Mr. Kotinsky referred to what is already published in the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington relative to his breeding *Syntomosphyrum esurus* as a primary parasite on *Chilocorus similis* pupae, though it had thitherto been regarded as a secondary parasite.

A Brief Note on Three [Two New], Californian fulgoroid hemiptera.

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1. *Oliarus franciscanus* (Stal).

This species, described by Stal, (1859 *Eugenies Resa*, Zool. Ins. 273), as *Cixius franciscanus*, is noted by Van Duzee (1908

Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Philad. for 1907, p. 486), as being unknown to him. A single female collected by Mr. Giffard at Santa Barbara foot-hills last July, seems to agree with Stal's short description. The following additions may be made thereto, premising that it belongs to the typical subgenus, (cf. Kirkaldy 1907 Bull. II, S. P. A. Ent. III (not '111' as Van Duzee cites!) p. 107). The axillary vein of the clavus is more than half the length of the stalk of the anal, and runs into the latter vein basal of its middle; the tegminal veins are rather thickly granulate, as regards, at least, those basal of the membrane, the granules being dark on the pale veins, the apical veins dark.

2. *Danepteryx barbarae* sp. nov.

This is close to *D. manca* Uhler, but differs by the basally truncate frons, which is also much wider in proportion, widening towards the apex. The vertex is shorter and wider, the lateral margins parallel, (converging very slightly anteriorwards, if anything), the anterior margin very obtuse-angled. The pronotum is rather more produced anteriorly, its lateral margins more arched. Antennae yellowish-testaceous. The tegmina vary in length.

Length ♀ $5\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab: California, Santa Barbara foot-hills, July (Giffard).

3. *D. artemisiae* sp. nov.

Smaller and much darker than the last, but the head structure is very similar; the frons is narrower, though at the same time it is distinctly wider than in *D. manca*. The general ground-color is dark fuscous, the legs more heavily and darkly sprinkled than in the *D. barbarae*. Antennae dark fuscous. Tegmina piceous or blackish (instead of yellowish-brown), with paler markings. The tegmina are narrower, and the pronotum is shorter than in *D. barbarae*, more so even than in *D. manca*.

Length ♀ $4\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab: California, Alameda, (Perkins), on *Artemisia*.

The genus *Danepteryx* was founded by Uhler in 1888, the species then erected, *D. manca*, being from Los Angeles, as also *D. lurida*, described by Melichar in 1906. One of the new ones now proposed is from Santa Barbara, and the other from Alameda, so that the genus, although restricted, so far, to California, seems to be well distributed over that State.